

JPRS 80824

17 May 1982

Latin America Report

No. 2505



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 May 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2505

CONTENTS

COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

Cuban Aid to Argentina Denied 1

ARGENTINA

'GENTE' Interview With General Iglesias, Secretary Miret
(Hector Iglesias Interview; GENTE, 29 Apr 82)..... 2

Iglesias Rouco on U.S. Role in South Atlantic Conflict
(J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 30 Apr 82) 11

Ambassador on Sanctions, U.S. Stand
(Panama City Televisora Nacional, 3 May 82) 14

Foreign Minister Interviewed During Return Trip
(Nicanor Costa Mendez; Argentina Televisora Color,
1 May 82) 16

Defense Minister 'EL COMERCIO' Interview
(Amadeo R. Frugoli Interview; EL COMERCIO, 18 Apr 82)... 18

Labor Minister's 1 May Speech
(TELAM, 2 May 82)..... 21

CGT Adheres to National Cause on 1 May
(TELAM, 1 May 82) 23

Daily Warns of Communist Peronist Infiltration
(Editorial; LA PRENSA, 30 Apr 82) 24

CLTC Implements Mail Transport Boycott Against UK
(Noticias Argentinas, 1 May 82) 26

Request for Soviet Advanced Payment for Grain Reported
(ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 5 May 82) 27

COLOMBIA

Lemos Simmonds OAS Statement on Falklands Issue
(Carlos Lemos Simmonds; Bogota Domestic Service,
27 Apr 82) 29

CUBA

Support for Argentina in Falkland Issue Voiced
(Havana Domestic Service, 3, 4 May 82) 33

Rodriguez Meets Cheysson
CDR's Voice Solidarity
Trade Unions Express Solidarity

'Our America' Scores U.S. Support for UK
(Havana International Service, 2 May 82) 36

Delegation to Lagos on Human Rights in El Salvador
(Havana Domestic Service, 15 Apr 82) 38

Interview With Honduran Communist Party Member
(Enrique Alvarenga Interview; Havana International
Service, 30 Apr 82) 39

Jamaican WPJ Leader Discusses Area Issues
(CANA, 30 Apr 82) 41

Visiting Saharan President's Activities
(Havana Domestic Service, 1, 3 May 82) 43

Talks Begin
Decoration Ceremony, by Guillermo Garcia Frias
Isle of Youth Arrival, by Clara Alvarez

Delegate Addresses Group of 77 Conference
(Havana Domestic Service, 4 May 82) 47

Havana TV Interviews Vietnamese Military Attache
(Havana Domestic Television Service, 30 Apr 82) 48

Briefs

Miret in Camaguey 49
Valdes Decorated by Soviets 49
Indian Deputy Minister's Visit 49

Solidarity With Argentina Reiterated	50
Rodriguez to Budapest	50
Anti-U.S. Maneuvers Demonstrations	50
U.S. Sugar Policies Scored	50
Agreement With GDR	51
Malmierca Meets West Saharan Minister	51
Angolan Minister's Activities	51
Human Rights Violations Scored	51

MEXICO

Briefs	
Trade With Cuba	52

PANAMA

Survey of Political Scene Presented (Baltazar Arquimedes Sanchez; LA PRENSA, 13, 14 Apr 82).	53
Charges of Canal Treaty Nonfulfillment (LA REPUBLICA, 25 Apr 82)	60
Legislative Council Resolution Backs Argentina (LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, 29 Apr 82)	62
Columnist Hails National Guard Promotion Policy (Ricardo Lince; MATUTINO, 21 Apr 82)	63
Briefs	
New Ambassadors' Credentials	65
No Troops to Argentina	65

BRIEFS

CUBAN AID TO ARGENTINA DENIED--Paris, 3 May (AFP)--Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez denied here today reports that Cuba has supplied weapons to Argentina. Mr Rodriguez, starting a 3-day official visit to France, issued the denial after a meeting with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. Mr Rodriguez said Cuba's support for Argentina over the Falklands is governed by the aid that Latin American countries as a whole will give to Argentina, adding that it was up to the Latin American countries to decide on the type of aid. He reiterated that Cuba recognizes Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands and supports the "Argentine people in their determination to recover the islands." "That does not mean support for the junta," he added. [Text] [NC031731 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 3 May 82]

CSO: 3020/112

'GENTE' INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL IGLESIAS, SECRETARY MIRET

PY031904 Buenos Aires GENTE in Spanish 29 Apr 82 p 16-18

[Undated GENTE interview with Gen Hector Iglesias, secretary general of the Argentine presidency, and Brig Jose Miret, the Argentine planning secretary, at the OAS in Washington]

[Text] Iglesias Speaks

"The British occupation of the Georgias is not a defeat, and it must not be taken as such either. The occupation was one of the points that were foreseen when all the possibilities to this conflict were reviewed. We must not discourage ourselves nor lose our composure over it. Now is the time to make a deep analysis of the situation."

Gen Hector Iglesias, secretary general of the presidency and the representative of the military junta, is a member of the Argentine delegation that traveled to Washington. He is a serene person who is currently afflicted by a recurring flu that forces him to go to bed very early after the OAS meetings end. He can still approach the situation coolly enough and review the South Atlantic conflict without losing his composure, without avoiding difficult questions.

After a day that had begun for him at 0630, Iglesias talked with GENTE at a corner of the room where all the Latin American foreign ministers had met.

[Question] Why could not the Argentine armed forces defend the Georgias? Why were there not more soldiers on the islands to defend those positions?

[Answer] That is a military matter that does not concern me. I am very respectful of the fields of competence, and the answer to your question ought to be given by the joint chiefs of staff.

[Question] But you probably know which were the general preparations that were made to defend our sovereignty over the islands?

[Answer] I can answer your question by putting forward a principle: One cannot be strong in all places. I believe it is in this principle where the answer to your question ought to be looked for.

[Question] It is said in the press that the Georgia Islands takeover presumably forms part of a veiled agreement that has allegedly been reached during the long negotiations that Alexander Haig held in Buenos Aires?

[Answer] No, no way. I do not think that this point you are mentioning has occurred to anyone.

[Question] Then, no agreement was reached?

[Answer] I repeat, one cannot be strong in all places.

[Question] Is there any possibility of our recovering the Georgias through a military action of some kind?

[Answer] We must not discourage ourselves. This is something that might happen and which forms part of the overall plan. And, for the sake of the implementation of this overall plan, it is not advisable to break it up. A partial implementation of this plan may lead to misunderstandings.

[Question] Do you think that the Argentine people can accept this British occupation?

[Answer] The people have demonstrated a very strong feeling toward what they believe is theirs, toward what they believe is ours. They have supported those who bear the responsibility of directing the action, and they implicitly trust that those who must direct this action, know how to do it better.

[Question] Might the Georgias drawback weaken the image of the Argentine Government?

[Answer] I do not think so. I say this because the people have the character and mood that is necessary to endure the unpleasant situations and to participate in and share the victories. And this must not be taken as a defeat, but as a part of the overall plan in which it was foreseen that this might happen.

[Question] Is peace something far fetched? Is this a war to the Argentine Government and to the Argentine military?

[Answer] It is to us. A declared state of blockade and a colonialist fleet that advances and then concentrates, evidently imply an armed attack, and they are considered a bellicose action, even though war has not been declared.

[Question] Do the Argentine military officers really want a peaceful solution to this conflict?

[Answer] I do not believe there is anyone who wants to go to war. The Argentine people want to recover what they consider is theirs, and they also have their honor and their national pride.

[Question] Do not the Argentine military officers wish to have the opportunity of waging their own war?

[Answer] No, no. I do not think there is anyone who wishes peace more than the armed forces, because they know the dimension a war might take on. What happens is that we, the military, we feel the responsibility of the task that falls on us as an armed institution.

[Question] To what extent does the military pressure weigh on the Argentine diplomatic negotiations?

[Answer] I believe that an armed action is a continuation of the political action through other means. Clausewitz has said this, and it also supports the Argentine diplomacy when necessary, but it is not something imposed.

[Question] Which is the reason for you and Brigadier Miret and Rear Admiral Moya to form part of the diplomatic delegation?

[Answer] No, no, no way. We are here to cooperate. We are a work group in which each one of us represents his corresponding force. We are the links with our respective headquarters.

[Question] I would like you to make an analysis of the effects and repercussions that this conflict in the South Atlantic might have in the world.

[Answer] Some have termed it serious, and others very serious. This is so because it puts at stake not only the peace between two countries, but the peace of the region as well. And the peace of the whole world too. The South Atlantic conflict might end up in a north-south confrontation.

[Question] Have we made an exact appraisal of the danger this entails?

[Answer] Have you made it? We, the Argentines, must undertake all the responsibilities, and not only live to enjoy the pleasures and good times of life. Anything that is difficult to acquire is worth a lot.

Iglesias Speaks

[Question] Might the British invasion against the Georgias cause the Argentine Government to lose its prestige before the country's public opinion? Is there any risk for it to lose its credibility?

[Answer] No, I am convinced that it cannot lose its credibility. It would be very bad to believe that the Argentine people only support the government when a victory is attained and not during adverse situations also, when a battle is lost which is not the same as losing a war.

Miret is one of the Argentine military who participated as representative of the military junta in the exhausting work discussions that were held during the round of Argentine and U.S. negotiations over the South Atlantic

conflict. He is also one of the military junta's right-hand men. Brig Jose Miret, 53, is the planning secretary of the nation, a skillful negotiator, intellectually brilliant and a personal friend of the president of the nation and of Brig Basilio Lami Dozo, the air force commander in chief. But he hates this type of particulars. He prefers to be "one of the three military secretaries for Government House."

Miret traveled to Washington together with Rear Admiral Moya, the chief of the military household and the representative of the navy, and with Gen Hector Iglesias, the secretary general of the presidency. During an exclusive interview with GENTA in his room at the Embassy Row Hotel, Miret was not upset when we tried to find out which was the reason for the presence of three military officers in a delegation of civilian diplomats.

General Miret said: "The conflict over the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands is of a political and military nature. The Argentine foreign policy made it possible for the archipelago at issue to be given special treatment at the UN, which called on Great Britain and Argentina to resolve the dispute on the basis of the decolonization concept. For 17 years these negotiations made no progress for reasons which cannot be blamed on our diplomacy but on Great Britain's reticence to discuss the essence of the issue. It was necessary to use our military power, not to attack but to recover what is ours. After this event, diplomacy was again put to work. This, and no other reason, explains the presence of this delegation in Washington. We came to reinforce the group and support the foreign minister since this is a significant political-military event. Do not search for other motives because there are no others. The position of our foreign minister is quite clear as he is also bringing precise instructions from the military junta."

[Question] Why is it that we always speak of the Malvinas Islands and never of the archipelago?

[Answer] We speak in general terms of the Malvinas Islands but we are actually referring to the archipelago.

[Question] What does the British action in the Georgia Islands mean for the Argentine armed forces?

[Answer] It means the breaking of negotiations. Great Britain is not resigning its colonialist spirit; we have not invaded someone else's territory but have recovered our territory.

[Question] Is the occupation of the islands a defeat for Argentina?

[Answer] Absolutely not. It was predicted that the Georgias, which were for the English the closest islands to carry out their first attack, were the ones we had the least chance of defending. But this battle of the Georgias has served to prove the courage of the Argentine soldiers who have resisted, and today Tuesday, are still resisting.

[Question] Will you agree to continue negotiations with Great Britain under these conditions?

[Answer] Under these conditions, the country cannot accept a continuation of the negotiations because the rules of the game have not been fulfilled. Besides, the English are not trustworthy from the time they took advantage of the situation to attack when negotiations were being carried out.

[Question] Wasn't that one of the possibilities?

[Answer] It was considered as one of the possibilities. In war, all alternatives should be considered. What was not foreseen was Great Britain's unwillingness to negotiate.

[Question] Do you believe the war can continue? Can a new British aggression be expected, a more generalized and frontal confrontation?

[Answer] Well...after this British attitude regarding the Georgias we have the right to believe that Great Britain will attempt to continue the fighting.

[Question] Will Argentina not attack if Great Britain does not attack?

[Answer] The Argentine position from the start has been a position of non-aggression. We wanted to recover our territory. The proof is that when we recovered it, there was not even one British casualty.

[Question] Did the armed forces expect an initial sally like the British one?

[Answer] As a military man, I believe that all possible alternatives should be foreseen. One of the alternatives was this, completely disproportionate because this is the normal reaction of countries which are not supported by reason.

[Question] How was this reaction militarily evaluated?

[Answer] As typical of a country which stubbornly has been rejecting--for almost 150 years--to take care of any peaceful claims but which finally is concerned about both its territory and the inhabitants of that territory when it realizes that it can no longer continue to usurp it.

[Question] Were you ready to confront them?

[Answer] We are always ready to confront reactions; otherwise we would not be in the military.

[Question] Strategically speaking, what are the chances of our winning or losing in a confrontation with the English again?

[Answer] Strategically, our geographic position helps us. But both strategically and tactically speaking I would rather not talk in terms of the possibility of winning or losing but I would rather say that we are certain we will win because reason is with us. We have the conviction of a just cause and the courage of our people who, for 150 years, have felt the humiliation of the usurpation of their territory. Also, remember that in 1806 and 1807 we resisted with boiling water and oil...we now have much more than that to defend what is ours.

[Question] What force can we use to destabilize the English fleet?

[Answer] With our armed forces and our people accompanying them in this historic event. Every force fulfills an important role and at the appropriate time in a joint action we will pursue the common objective of achieving the integrity of our sovereignty.

[Question] What advantages does the British fleet have in this situation?

[Answer] I will turn your question around by saying that they have the disadvantage of those who lack the conviction in what they are fighting for; the conviction that only those who know they will fight for what is theirs have.

[Question] And their fighting experience?

[Answer] Their colonialist experience is something from the past century, and their war experience--concretely the one they acquired in World War II--is that of a generation which is no longer aboard that fleet.

[Question] But it is the experience of a branch of an armed service, not that of men.

[Answer] Yes, but those who command the fleet and the commandoes are men. Personal experience is one thing, taught experience is something else.

[Question] Is there a service branch that takes the lead in making decisions in this conflict?

[Answer] There are three armed services that are solidly together behind the common objective of insuring territorial integrity and full sovereignty. Each branch knows perfectly the role it must play.

[Question] Solidly together? Is there no dissent among the three branches?

[Answer] No. Why should there be dissent? How can dissent exist in the face of an objective that is a rallying point. An objective that is supported by a citizenry standing behind them, a citizenry setting the example of putting aside the differences that may exist, a citizenry that adopted the mature attitude of placing the nation's interests ahead of their personal or sectorial interests in opposition to the government?

[Question] Nobody has more weight when it comes to making decisions?

[Answer] The three branches have equal weight because the three are thinking alike and the three are doing everything together. The weight falls on the responsibility each one has at this historic moment.

[Question] The air force is most firmly opposed to any kind of concession. Why does the air force hew to that rigid position in the negotiations?

[Answer] The three armed services are aligned on the same position. The air force, just like the other two, agrees to negotiate what can be negotiated; anything but sovereignty and all that it entails, which are nonnegotiable.

[Question] Does Argentina have planes with enough flying range to bomb the Georgias?

[Answer] I refer you to answers to similar questions recently given by the Mr commander of the air force.

[Question] What do you believe people expect in this conflict?

[Answer] I believe the people expect the conflict to be solved peacefully, but they also expect the armed forces to act firmly against any attempt at again taking away our sovereignty.

[Question] This conflict has also generated other expectations, such as an accelerated return to democracy. How do you think those expectations can be met?

[Answer] Yes, expectation can be generated, but I am convinced that the various sectors which are giving their backing do so with the unselfishness which befits noble people who give everything for the nation's sake without asking anything for themselves. I personally believe that the best way to meet those expectations is by creating the necessary and possible conditions. I said to create conditions not to make promises in order to overcome circumstantial differences; to achieve national unity and to bring the people and the armed forces together not just behind a single objective as has now been done, but also behind all the transcendental objectives that the nation can gain an outstanding position within the free world.

[Question] Taking a false step may compromise the government.

[Answer] But we are not going to take a false step. You have to have confidence and security if you want to have a triumphant country. Nobody can attain triumph without self-confidence.

[Question] How do you think that Margaret Thatcher's unyielding position can be reconciled with the Argentine Government which stands for "sovereignty or death"?

[Answer] Let Mrs Thatcher budge. The question of sovereignty is not a subject of discussion for us.

[Question] Do you believe that negotiations with a different British Government could be better?

[Answer] I do not know, but I believe that the British people, or more precisely some of their leaders, are doing all this out of a false pride or nostalgia for an anachronistic colonialism rather than out of concern for the Malvinas residents. If that is not so, why did they not worry about the Malvinas residents before? Why have they been considered second-class citizens up until now, as though one can classify people into categories in this age of technological revolution?

[Question] How is Argentina dealing in its relations with Alexander Haig? Have relations with the United States not deteriorated now?

[Answer] They have not been deteriorated. On the contrary, Argentina recognizes that the United States has made unique efforts in these circumstances. And it has done so to the point that the secretary of state of the West's leading country has practically been totally involved for 15 days in trips between London and Buenos Aires in the quest of a friendly settlement.

[Question] Have the Americans not come out badly in these negotiations?

[Answer] I believe that your question is answered with the results of the OAS consultative meeting last Monday. The speeches by the Argentine and the Venezuelan foreign ministers drew applause, a standing ovation in the case of Costa Mendez. Alexander Haig's speech received no ovation, not even from those countries which abstained from voting.

[Question] You are a soldier. Under what conditions would the Argentine armed forces agree to remove their troops from the islands?

[Answer] We will withdraw as soon as recognition is given to the fact that the islands are ours.

[Question] Who are replacing our arms' sellers in the European Economic Community?

[Answer] I am not an arms' buyer. I am the planning secretary.

[Question] But you are an army officer, and you should know where arms can be bought.

[Answer] I cannot give an answer because, as an army officer I only know how to use them. Others will be in charge of purchasing.

[Question] General, are we really trained and prepared to respond to the British fleet's aggression?

[Answer] We are trained to defend our sovereignty regardless of who the aggressor is.

CSO: 3010/1396

IGLESIAS ROUCO ON U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC CONFLICT

PY050300 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Imposed War"]

[Text] The head of the British fleet has just admitted that the war over the Malvinas will be, if unleashed—and perhaps it has been already—long and bloody. This kind of language seems to be more serious and reasonable than the language used by the same admiral on Monday, when he sipped the South Georgia Islands as an aperitif. When two countries go to war, one of the worst things that can happen is for their people to imagine that they are going to participate in a parade, or in a stroll. Anyone who has seen too many battlefields—they are always too many, and in today's wars, everywhere, absolutely everywhere, is a battlefield—we know that only blood and despair are harvested there. This does not mean that once you have exhausted efforts to maintain peace and you have reached the limits of dignity and of necessity, you have to shrink away from the catastrophe of war. If such is the case, shrinking away from war supposes suicide, which is even worse than war; or setting the basis for a more profound and lengthy disaster, as it happened in Europe in 1936-39. For reasons indicated in previous articles, Argentina has reached the limits of necessity and dignity. We cannot say the same of Great Britain, which is not fighting in the Malvinas Islands for its necessity, although it is said that it is doing so for its dignity, which is also rather doubtful. Thus, this war will be or is a war imposed on Argentina.

From what we know, the last efforts by the United States have failed, and certainly not because of intransigence by Argentina which, the day before yesterday limited itself to asking Washington for certain "clarifications" on its proposal. On this occasion, the intransigence—or more precisely, the deliberate desire to prevent the maintenance of peace—comes from London. Mrs Thatcher has decided to sacrifice hundreds and perhaps thousands of British and Argentine lives for the sake of her personal prestige and that of the "Tories," and perhaps also for the sake of a greater British prestige within NATO and the EEC. To achieve this, she does not hesitate to create a new focus of international tension from which only the Soviet Union will reap some profit which some day could again be used against her own country and against all the West.

To think that the [U.S.] Republican administration is observing all this with indifference or giving frank support to London would amount to a serious error of assessment by Buenos Aires. Only at the moment in which all possibilities for a peaceful solution were exhausted, that is, 3 or 4 days ago, did the Republican political apparatus hastily begin to support the British position. And it is rather symptomatic that Mr Kissinger was charged, on behalf of Mr Reagan's party, with reformulating Washington's policy. The Harvard professor, as is known, had been the planner of the U.S. policy of relative "indifference" toward Africa and Latin America—a policy later seriously affected by the events in Central America—seeking to form a solider military "entente" with Britain and the FRG—and one more committed to Europe—so as not to let the serious responsibility of nuclear deterrence fall upon the United States alone. What is left of that policy, fissured also by recession and the monetary restrictions of the Reagan government, are perfectly represented in Europe by Mrs Thatcher. If Washington did not align itself on Thatcher's side, at least in the diplomatic and political field, it would deprive from all credibility its own program within the United States, especially if you take into account the fact that Mrs Thatcher is the only person in Europe today who follows the same economic policy as the Republican administration.

But Haig and Reagan also have other reasons that can be traced in the campaign which the Democratic Party, especially its "liberal" wing, had orchestrated against Buenos Aires, taking advantage of the occasion provided by the Malvinas conflict. The U.S. "liberals" have seized a new occasion to destroy the Argentine military regime and to strengthen its control over the policy of the U.S. State Department in relation to Latin America; more precisely, to force the Republicans to adopt in Latin America the course of the "liberal" plan for the hemisphere which aims at establishing a new inter-American "alliance" based on the access to power of the Latin American social democratic parties. The friends of Mr Kennedy do not realize that in this manner they would not only destroy the Argentine regime but Argentina as well, and at the same time they would strengthen the militaristic Chilean dictatorship, which is much more dangerous for their plans than Argentina.

Finally, there is a third factor provoking the rapid rapprochement between Washington and London: The purpose of "warning" the Soviet Union, through the British naval action, that the South Atlantic falls under exclusive Western jurisdiction. This strategic motivation is equally shared by Republicans and Democrats, by the Pentagon, the White House and the State Department. Such an idea may have been the most convincing argument used by Mrs Thatcher before Washington to justify her reaction and to finally attract the United States to her side. It also accounts for the fact that Republican personalities such as Mrs Kirkpatrick, General Walters and perhaps even Senator Paul Laxalt, 2 months before Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas were not opposed to such a move—they even supported it—had now turned, like Kissinger, into champions of the British cause.

This is roughly the panorama that we face in the United States. As far as we know, U.S. solidarity with London will limit itself to diplomatic and economic actions, the latter being not too drastic, although under the

present circumstances any measure of that sort will have substantial effect on Argentina. So, some U.S. credits requested by the Argentine Government are expected to be blocked in the next few days. However, it is believed that after the first grave confrontations with Britain, Haig will once again insist on his "assistance." Only if the Soviet Union intervenes in the conflict will the United States render its full support for Britain. And in this case, the possibility of our staying on the islands will be drastically reduced, even if the Soviets were here and, perhaps because of that very Soviet presence.

Meanwhile, the war economy that the nations will have to be subjected to from now on will change decisively the government's general approach, perhaps not only in the economic but also in the political area. That is why persistent rumors circulated in the last few hours about an imminent cabinet reshuffle which would first affect Mr Alemman. Brigadier General Miret and Mr Ianella, the present Central Bank chairman, are being considered as replacements for him; this, of course, in addition to the already known conjectures about Mr Publiese.

Prospects for a "civic-military" government with the participation of the main parties have thus far, in general, been ruled out by responsible sectors of the "process." But the way things are now, nothing can be ruled out. Mysterious attacks were launched against the Chilean consulate in Ushuaia yesterday and other aggressions were launched against Chilean properties and other Chilean consulates in the south. The Chilean ambassador visited the Foreign Ministry in the evening. There are good reasons for our authorities to fear that provocative actions are being executed, the purpose of which would be none other than to involve Chile in the conflict with Great Britain.

CSO: 3010/1468

AMBASSADOR ON SANCTIONS, U.S. STAND

PA030226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to Panama Silvio Neumann has made an exclusive statement for this newscast. Regarding the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and that country's role as a mediator in the conflict, Neumann said:

[Begin recording] We understand that economic sanctions generally harm more those who implement them than those against whom they are imposed. We do not believe in economic sanctions. The recent past has shown that those who implement them hasten to lift them when they confirm the harmless nature of these sanctions.

As for the ethical side, there has been great surprise. There is a feeling of incredulity because I think that never before in the history of diplomatic negotiations has a mediator taken sides with one of the parties that it had been trying to reconcile upon interrupting his efforts at a given point. This casts doubts on his good faith during the conciliatory effort.

In other words, how can an official, a high-ranking official, a secretary of state, mediate between two parties when he has already decided that his country should help one of those sides not only morally, but materially, as has already been announced. All of us here in Panama have seen this on our television screens.

Furthermore, the secretary of state has said that Great Britain fully understood that while he was conducting the mediation or providing his good offices, the United States could not publicly side with Great Britain. We doubt that this moral and material aid was not given to Great Britain before, in view of the U.S. decision to interrupt its efforts and to give all its material aid as a power to Great Britain. Paradoxically enough, Great Britain--another power, is seeking moral and material aid to carry out an imperialistic and colonialistic action. It is staging this action amid pomp, stridency, villainy and bluster and shortly before arriving it has asked its older sister for aid. This is truly deplorable from the standpoint of British dignity--if such a thing exists.

We Argentines think that the mediation was vitiated by a lack of will to achieve conciliation, by a lack of impartiality. We think that plans already existed to side with one of the two parties and that aid, in the area of intelligence, for instance, was already being given. This has already been reported in the Panamanian newspapers.

Politically, we see this attitude as a serious violation of the OAS. It is also a violation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty--of which the United States is not only a signatory but a proponent--as well as a negation of the Monroe Doctrine and of all concern for anything that lies outside of Europe and the northern hemisphere. It is also an admission that the United States sides only with those it considers the most powerful, and cares only about its economic interests and the current U.S. administration's pro-Europe policy in what constitutes total disregard and contempt for every important ally, for its Latin American brothers, the promises and commitments made and the legal documents signed.

I repeat: The most serious aspect is that as an OAS member, the United States is violating a resolution adopted by 17 votes against [presumably for], 4 abstentions, with no votes against. Presumably, no OAS member could even remotely side with Great Britain, absolutely none of them. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1468

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED DURING RETURN TRIP

PY012235 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 1915 GMT 1 May 82

[Text of "60 Minutes" interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez granted to correspondent (Leonardo Chocron) while overflying Argentine territory on returning from New York—recorded]

[Text] [Question] There have been concrete issues, first in Washington where the 20th conference of foreign ministers of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) adopted a position in Argentina's favor.

[Answer] That is right, and that has been a proof of American solidarity which has had very concrete consequences. First of all the recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas as the starting point for any negotiation. Secondly, the appeal to the British fleet to cease hostilities within the limits established by the TIAR and, in the third place, to deplore the European economic sanctions.

[Question] Secondly in New York there was your meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

[Answer] I explained the situation to him. I told him that Argentina had always admired the United Nations and worked with utmost patience for 17 years with the United Nations in order to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

[Question] Third, Alexander Haig came up with an attitude which does not surprise us but which, I presume Mr Minister, will probably make us think.

[Answer] Yes sir, Alexander Haig adopted a position which is absolutely contradictory to the principles of the OAS Charter, absolutely contradictory to the terms and spirit of an OAS resolution which he did not vote against and which, to a certain extent, binds the United States, and is clearly contradictory to basic principles of the Latin American system. I believe that that decision of the secretary of state will have a very negative repercussion for the U.S. image in Latin America.

[Question] Therefore, on the first point, there is a Latin American consensus. In the third point, there is a disagreement, at least from the

substantial point of view, between the United States and the rest of Latin America. What will happen in the future?

[Answer] You know that international relations are very dynamic and that the situation of one day may change the next day due to an event, a word, a dialogue. The same way as it changed between Thursday and Friday it may change between Friday and Saturday or between Saturday and Monday.

[Question] But we find it very odd that the Republic of Argentina, the bastion of this system which has been chosen for the continent, should have this disagreement with the United States, thus prompting an ideologic-oriented solution.

[Answer] Well, I believe that your question is quite broad and deserves a deeper reflection. Just let me say that I cannot answer your question but I want to assert that I believe that the United States has made a serious assessment mistake, which they will have to correct in the short-term if they do not want it to have very negative consequences for them.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, let us refer to something which the people are not going to ask, but will like to hear during this interview. What is happening, are the negotiations interrupted, will there be no more dialogue, is the war unfailing, what is happening?

[Answer] The negotiation with Great Britain, through the United States, has been interrupted but this does not mean that, in the first place, in view of the armed attack there are two answers: The military answer and the diplomatic answer. They are both compatible and they will both be carried out. [As heard]

[Question] Despite the incidents which are taking place and which even early this morning have registered a new event?

[Answer] That is right, there will be a military answer to those incidents and there will be a diplomatic answer to events.

[Question] Which is the next step?

[Answer] I will analyze it when I get back to Buenos Aires and learn about the events.

[Question] Thank you very much sir.

[Answer] Thank you.

CSO: 3010/1468

DEFENSE MINISTER 'EL COMERCIO' INTERVIEW

PY051102 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[Undated interview of Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo R. Frugoli by Jose Antonio Miro Quesada F.--place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Why did Argentina decide to recover and to bring again under its national sovereignty the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands?

Answer: In 1833, through an act of force, Great Britain seized the Malvinas Islands and expelled the Argentine authorities, namely Governor Vernet. Since then every Argentina Government, without exception, has been unsuccessfully demanding the return of the South Atlantic islands.

The British position has been marked by ups and downs, by delays, by no replies and by tactics to gain time. In other words, it has never considered seriously enough the issue to give it a final solution.

Things remained unchanged as we entered 1982. On 26 and 27 February Argentina requested Great Britain to continue the negotiations and asked that monthly meetings be held to specifically discuss the return of the Malvinas Islands to Argentina. Great Britain did not reply until an incident erupted at the South Georgia Islands. As you know, a group of Argentine workers hired by a private company landed there to dismantle the facilities of a whaling factory. As the businessman who hired the workers had clearly said, Great Britain was well aware of their landing on the islands. Then the workers decided to raise the Argentine flag. Great Britain protested this action and threatened to expel the workers. Argentina contended that the British protest was unfounded because the islands are Argentine territory. This minor incident was the straw that broke the camel's back and Argentina then decided to recover the islands through the only path that was left to do so. In so doing, Argentina made a prudent, measured, humanitarian use of force to the point that the Argentine armed forces sustained casualties in their attempt at not shedding British blood.

Question: Mr Minister, when these workers arrived at San Pedro Island to dismantle the whaling factory, did they need to raise the Argentine flag? Did they do that on their own initiative?

Answer: I do not believe that kind of action can be measured in degrees of necessity or nonnecessity. It is simply measured on the basis of law and justice. Since they were in their own territory, there was nothing wrong with raising the national flag.

Question: It has been said that part—if not a major part--of the reasons for launching the operation was to create a rallying factor on the Argentine domestic front, which was extremely divided. What would you say about this, Mr Minister?

Answer: With regard to the issue you have raised, I must tell you that the president has been quite clear and categorical to the effect that this action was decided only and exclusively in keeping with law and justice, which have always been on Argentina's side in the Malvinas case. Apart from these essential, real motivations, no other motivations have been taken into account.

Question: In evaluating risks before launching the military operation, did you consider that Great Britain might react as radically and decidedly as it did?

Answer: This operation has been perfectly prepared and conceived and of course every possible alternative has been considered.

Question: I would like you to elaborate, Mr Minister. What kind of reaction did you expect from the British?

Answer: I want to repeat that whenever an action of this nature is undertaken, every possibility—including those which have actually occurred—is fully and objectively considered. This does not mean that we would not have preferred a more sound, prudent reaction which would be in keeping with law and justice. But, I repeat, among the reactions expected was the one Great Britain actually adopted.

Question: Mr Minister, what significance does the British blockade around the Malvinas have in strategic terms?

Answer: Concretely, from the strategic standpoint, the blockade means that Argentine ships cannot penetrate into a 200-mile radius circle centered on the islands.

Question: What can thus be obtained as a strategic result?

Answer: The strategic consequence is that, as the British Government declared, the ships would be attacked. This is the strategic significance.

Question: Would there be a need for Argentine Navy ships to defy the blockade?

Answer: The islands are perfectly supplied by air. An intense activity is going on to that effect. So nothing is lacking, neither military equipment nor food. Absolutely nothing is lacking. The islands are being supplied by air.

Question: In a hypothetical case, Mr Minister, could then a period of time pass, let's say 20 days, without Argentine ships entering the blockade area?

Answer: Exactly. There will be no problem because from the strategic standpoint, I repeat, the islands are being supplied perfectly by air.

Question: Changing subjects, do you believe that the American continent needs an instrument more effective than TIAR, or is it sufficient to protect the continent from any eventual aggressor?

Answer: The Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty is a very important legal instrument for the defense of the American continent. Its efficiency depends on its application whenever circumstances so require.

Question: As an Argentine, are you satisfied with the response of the Latin American community?

Answer: We have received magnificent expressions of solidarity that are very moving and make us proud, the solidarity of your country, for instance, which had demonstrated a nobleness that we will never forget.

Question: Do you believe, Mr Minister, that the conflict might become one of international proportions?

Answer: I don't want to talk about what might happen because I prefer to act on the basis of concrete facts.

Question: Mr Minister, in your opinion, what capacity do the international organizations have at present to solve problems among nations? Isn't perhaps the British-Argentine conflict an indication of their failure? This brings to mind the dictum that war is a continuation of diplomacy by other means.

Answer: I would not pass judgement on the usefulness of international organizations to solve problems of this nature on the basis of an isolated conflict whose outcome is still undecided. Still there are possibilities for the international organizations to pronounce themselves on the conflict and to adopt measures. Therefore, in order to pass judgement one would have to review all that has been done on such matters in the international field. I believe that these organizations can be useful. At least the objective they pursue is a praiseworthy one. Consequently, we have to continue acting through them in quest of peaceful solutions.

CSO: 3010/1468

LABOR MINISTER'S 1 MAY SPEECH

PY060605 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (TELAM)--Labor Minister Brig Julio Cesar Porcile today asserted that our philosophy rejects the sophism of the struggle between the classes, and it holds the truth of dialogue and harmony as the most efficient method to set up an authentic social justice.

On addressing a message to the country to commemorate Labor Day today, Porcile stated that he unhesitatingly commits the government's support and continuity in the persevering task to redress forgotten matters, to reduce disagreements and to exhaust the search for adequate solutions for the varying situations that affect employers and workers, whom he termed great social protagonists.

Following is the text of Brigadier Porcile's speech:

Fellow countrymen:

We are commemorating Labor Day. We are doing it to the full extent of its meaning, which involves the work that all and each one of the Argentines carry out with self-sacrifice, notwithstanding their functions within society. Thus we follow the teachings of the church, which through the voice of its supreme pastor, has reminded us that labor is the work of the generations, that it entails any type of action performed by man notwithstanding the nature of the same and the circumstances under which it is carried out. He also reminded us that by working we are obeying the divine mandate of dominating the earth, thus achieving self-fulfillment and becoming more mature. This is where the dignity of human labor, the respect it deserves and the duty it imposes on us with our posterity, lie.

Let us then make our contribution, whether small or large, physical or intellectual, to that common task that concerns all of us. This contribution must be guided by a profound spiritual feeling: The fulfillment of a higher and solidary function. Sponsoring, insuring and projecting this brotherly solidarity into the future is a function of government and, as far as this ministry is concerned, it is the reason for its existence.

Labor is an election as well as the exercise of a liberty, something which takes the form of an essential right, of which no one can be deprived, as it has been stressed by many solemn international documents. To this effect, pursuing better job opportunities is the inexcusable duty of the state and of the people, and it has special characteristics among employers and workers. In view of the above, I believe on the need for an exhortation expressly addressed to these two major components of the social and economic activities.

Outside the higher objectives of every nation, and even within their respective sectorial frameworks, workers and employers share important common objectives, which they will manage to accomplish only through following the same path and going in the same direction. Opposed interest must coexist and become compatible with each other in order for them not to attempt against the essential unity that those common objectives call for, that is, shared and coordinated responsibilities and efforts that will insure the permanence, multiplication and consolidation of the sources of work, capable of offering employment and dignified and equitable working conditions--as it is required by our supreme law--through which to achieve the spiritual and material improvement of the Argentine employees and workers.

It is clear that within this framework, confrontations are pernicious and agreement is constructive. It is reasonable, then, that the ministry under my charge should have the duty to guarantee and facilitate that harmony, notwithstanding the way in which it proceeds, in order to restore the altered balance trying, of course, not to alter the balance that was achieved. Our philosophy rejects the sophism of the struggle between the classes and it holds the truth of dialogue and harmony as the most efficient method to set up an authentic social justice.

Before the serious and unavoidable difficulties that the nation is enduring, which have served the purpose of proving the high degree of unity and solidarity of the Argentine people, who can put behind any differences and are capable of sacrificing themselves for the sake of defending the national sovereignty, I hope that on this occasion my words will be a reason for thinking and a commitment for employers, workers and the government. The true patriotism is not the one that is uttered only, but it is that which is exercised daily. What you do must be in keeping with what you say. And it is the facts the ones that materialize and reflect the real dimension of the words. I hope my brief allusion to principles, duties and rights which are common to all of us, will serve to coordinate efforts and interests for the benefit of the nation. Being conscious of the serious problems that are faced by employers, and which make up a delicate social situation for workers, I unhesitatingly commit the government's support and continuity in the persevering task to redress forgotten matters, to reduce disagreements and to exhaust the search for adequate solutions for the varying situations that affect these major social protagonists.

The commitment I am invoking is no other than a commitment to the common good of all the Argentines and to the work that the creator has assigned to each one of the successive generations. Undoubtedly this commitment will have his almighty protection. Let it be thus.

CSO: 3010/1468

CGT ADHERES TO NATIONAL CAUSE ON 1 MAY

PY010817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM)--The General Labor Confederation [CGT] today released a document in reference to the celebration of Labor Day, in which it states that as a result of the recovery of our sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, the strictly sectorial group adheres to the great national cause on this 1 May.

The CGT document also states that undoubtedly the recovery of the islands is an event which united the national will, because of the justice of the defended cause.

The document adds that in the socioeconomic aspect, there is a need to impose an authentic harmony between capital and labor forces to accomplish the essential agreements so as to establish the productive feature that the nation demands in favor of its permanent interests.

The CGT stresses our inexorable continental destiny, following the Pan American examples of San Martin and Bolivar, makes public its desire to extend, to all the brotherly peoples who express solidarity with the justice of our cause, our deepest gratitude, and assurances of reciprocity in the common struggle against new and old forms of colonialism.

The recovery of our Malvinas, an event which brings dignity to the nation, imposes the demand to preserve this recovery with all the available means, but exhausting all peaceful avenues which are in our favor while justice is on our side, the document states. It concludes giving testimony to the homage paid by this union organization to those who gave their lives for the defense of Argentine sovereignty.

CSO: 3010/1468

DAILY WARNS OF COMMUNIST PERONIST INFILTRATION

PY052257 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Apr 82 Section 2, p 1

[Editorial: "Dangerous Infiltration"]

[Text] During these days, when an obvious feeling of unity is emerging among the Argentine people in support of the country's territorial integration, voices and public statements have been heard seeking to use the wholesome emotions awakened by this national vindication to their own advantage. Support for the recovery of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands in a statement in which it demands, among other things, the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of political and labor union bans and prohibitions and the repeal of the repressive legislation imposed after 1976. In the economic area it proposes the adoption of strict government control measures over business, and control over exchange rates and over the banking system with a view toward its nationalization, and the elimination of a fiscal deficit, shifting the bulk of the tax burden onto landowners and monopolies. The revolutionary party also demands the granting of powers to the General Labor Confederation [CGT], the cancellation of debts, organization of popular soup kitchens and an emergency raise in all salaries and retirement allotments.

So we are in the presence of a political party which, by taking advantage of the emergency the country is facing, is seeking to establish a totalitarian regime opposed to the traditional democratic feelings of the Argentine people, a regime which could only be paralleled in modern times by the successive governments headed by Peron. Even though the mere expression of such absurd proposals will be enough to provoke a straightaway rejection by those public opinion sectors which analyze them reasonably, the fact that they are shamelessly expressed, under the pretext of the support for a just national cause, should make both the government and the people reflect in the face of an infiltration attempt which should not pass unnoticed.

The demonstration of force carried out last Monday by the labor union organization which was the basis of the regime which plunged our country into moral and economic chaos should be considered to be in perfect agreement with the statement on which we are commenting. The demonstration was aimed at taking advantage of the emotions awakened by the war actions of the previous day, and it was also held under the pretext of the Malvinas and the

the other Argentine islands in the South Atlantic. But not much reference was made to them either in front of the government house balconies or at different spots in the Plaza de Mayo, which certainly was not occupied by too many demonstrators. On the other hand, the repeated and thunderous cheers for the late dictator, the Peronist march and the drums sounding like in old disgraceful times revealed quite clearly what was the true spirit behind the demonstration.

It was also possible to observe procommunist expressions and leaflets with communist slogans during the demonstration.

Fortunately, the man in the street showed with his indifference that he was concerned over his endangered fatherland; and most of the demonstrators soon returned more or less silently, to their unions' headquarters leaving a small organized group who was in charge of the shouting. The members of this group stayed on the square until late night and they were not repressed despite their provocative attitude fully opposed to existing regulations.

Both the government and the people should keep alert and firm in their convictions in order to prevent confusion and infiltration into the people's democratic feelings which would plunge the country into a deplorable chaos.

CSO: 3010/1468

CLTC IMPLEMENTS MAIL TRANSPORT BOYCOTT AGAINST UK

PY011517 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1240 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA)--The Latin American Congress of Communications Workers (CLTC), which last Monday initiated a continental boycott against the postal and telegraphic communications with the UK, today reported that "the Argentine affiliated organizations are already implementing the measure against Great Britain in the field of mail transport."

This was reported by CLTC Chairman Julio Errtchu, through the Association of Qualified and Professional Personnel of the Communications Secretariat (AJEPROC), which is an Argentine labor union member of the CLTC.

The boycott began in Argentina before the other Latin American countries because the Argentine labor unions member of the CLTC began to implement the measure at 0000 yesterday.

A communique released by the CLTC reports that the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CLT) "has adopted similar measures in other Latin America federations, which are already affecting the (British) empire." The communique notes that the measure was adopted "in view of the present circumstances that was brought about by another attempt by colonialism to dominate our continent through a merciles attack against Argentine sovereignty over the islands of the South Atlantic."

In view of the above, "the CLTC assumes its responsibility in this hour of truth, and in support of the Latin American people, it calls on all its affiliated and related organizations to declare a total boycott against the communications to and from England with our countries for so long as the threat of the belicose attack shall prevail."

"This extreme measure is adopted in support of the repudiation that was voiced by our workers and of the alignment of the majority of the Latin American governments against British colonialism."

CSO: 3010/1468

REQUEST FOR SOVIET ADVANCED PAYMENT FOR GRAIN REPORTED

PY060056 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 May 82 p 9

[Text] London--Argentina is asking the Soviet Union for an advanced payment for cereal imports so as to continue paying its foreign debts in the United States and Europe, but Argentina would also accept payments in weapons. This report was published yesterday in the EEC magazine.

According to UPI, bank sources in Brussels revealed to that magazine that Argentine officials have requested the advanced payment for exports of cereals which are still being harvested and will be shipped within the next few weeks.

In this manner, Argentina is trying to obtain sufficient foreign currency so as to be able to pay its debts to Western banks which amount to \$9 billion in Great Britain.

The magazine added that the possibility exists that Argentina will also ask that part of the payment for the cereals be made in Soviet weapons.

Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the first time yesterday spoke about the Anglo-Argentine conflict, and stated that "Washington's imperialist policy in Latin America was unveiled in light of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas."

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega in Moscow, Brezhnev insinuated that the Soviet Union has every right to express its opinion on what is happening in the West. He stated: "Peoples and nations reach rapprochement not only through geography but also through their policies, and distances are no impediment for understandings and friendship."

Brezhnev added: "The peoples want to be owners of their land, of their homes, whether in Central America or in the South Atlantic. And if dangerous difficulties and situations of conflict emerge in the Western hemisphere, it is because there are forces that are trying to preserve or restore their positions of domain and impose foreign oppression on the peoples."

Not citing Great Britain explicitly, Brezhnev condemned powers that "do not limit themselves to threats, pressures, blackmail, blockades or to the use of weapons, and resort to actions which harken back to the era of colonial banditry."

PRAVDA also accused the United States of "providing military support, especially logistic support, to the combat operations of the British Navy, especially allowing the use of U.S. bases and transport planes and supplying intelligence data." It adds that the U.S. support to Great Britain reveals "the hypocrisy of the so-called inter-American system," in addition to displaying the real position of the West in relation to the developing countries.

CSO: 3010/1468

LEMONS SIMMONDS OAS STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA272106 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1721 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Speech by Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds at special OAS consultative meeting in Washington--broadcast live in progress]

[Text] [Words indistinct] has no right to invoke (?it) in the defense of its action or aspirations [words indistinct]. The case we are witnessing is not common. It is neither a conflict between two American states nor the case of an extracontinental attack. The operation being (?attempted) by the United Kingdom against the Malvinas Islands is the result of the real or apparent defense of a territory located in the South Atlantic, which because of reasons that can be debated, have been under real and effective British jurisdiction for the past 138 years.

In trying to recover the control it had been exercising and which was suspended by the armed action carried out by Argentina, it cannot be considered--as hard as one tries to believe it--an extracontinental attack against an American territory [words indistinct]. We are not witnessing the case of a war between two Latin American nations. The nature of this case is very peculiar and for this reason, it is not well defined in the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR].

We would have to simply view the matter as a disturbance of peace for which, aside from what we can do at the regional level, [word indistinct] the powers of the UN Security Council as demonstrated in the approval of Resolution 502 whose validity is not doubted by anybody.

Colombia is obviously observing with utmost concern an armed confrontation between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Argentina and feels bound to do everything it can to prevent it. It recognizes however, that there are more possibilities in the search for peaceful solutions [words indistinct].

The right invoked by Argentina to assert its full sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is countered by the allegations that it has made through diplomatic channels for more than a century in its search to have this sovereignty recognized.

We realize that for a long time, in the absence of legal means or tools, Argentina had not been able to carry out a more successful diplomatic action to obtain the peaceful recognition and sovereignty over the archipelago.

However, we ask: If England's 150-year old presence in Malvinas Islands is considered the result of force, why did Argentina not ask after 1947, the year the treaty was approved, for its implementation in order to repel the act of aggression in which it considers it was the victim? It is at the very last strange that it request the convocation of the consultation organ and the implementation of TIAR only after it itself had used force to resolve the until now diplomatically-unsolved problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas.

Without its intending to, of course, this mistake in procedure presents Argentina to the eyes of the world in the position of requesting the inter-American system's protection for an act of force.

Colombia--and in this regard I wish to be very clear--distinguish between the right that supports Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the disputed archipelago and the act of force carried out on 2 April.

In the first case, my country has defended and is still willing to do so, Argentina's aspiration to exert full sovereignty over the territory that is the object of this confrontation with the United Kingdom. But obviously, our support for this aspiration falls within the framework of legal solutions which can and should be achieved either through a direct agreement between the two states or through the action of one of the appropriate organs of the United Nations, where, by the way, the policy of decolonization has become prevalent with the collaboration of the United Kingdom itself.

Perhaps no other country in recent times has given more eloquent examples of its desire to stimulate the freedom of peoples who at some time were under its domination, than the United Kingdom. It has been said with some reason that due to this policy Great Britain presented the paradox of being one of the countries that won World War II, only to lose the empire later of its own volition.

For this reason, my country does not think it would be difficult--but of course, without the pressure of threats--for the United Kingdom to reach before long some agreement with Argentina in connection with the Malvinas archipelago.

Nor does Colombia harbor any doubt about the UN's capacity to stimulate this process, with which from this very moment it declares itself in full solidarity.

If we were to act simply for geographic or sentimental reasons, our obvious interest would be on the side of Argentina, a country we sincerely appreciate and with which we are united by solid ties of affection. On our side, these

ties will not be dissolved by the explicable emotional reaction that our vote at the OAS council has elicited from that country, motivated by an understandable nationalism.

We do not think, however, that international law can be interpreted under the light of vicinity or with emotion casting reason aside. If this were the case, we would lose authority and would not be heard with respect at the international forums.

In the second case, that is, in the case of the military occupation of the Malvinas Islands on 2 April, we are morally and legally incapable of supporting our sister nation. We Colombians defend as one of the most important victories of international law that which establishes that victory through force does not generate any right. World peace is based on this supposition and it is thanks to this principle that there can be harmonious coexistence alongside the great powers, which might raze the smaller ones to the ground. To state it more clearly: We oppose the right of the strongest which fortunately, has been surmounted by the international legal norms, [words indistinct] accumulated and improved after a lengthy process of vicissitudes.

We insist that we offer all our support to the Argentine thesis in its claim to sovereignty through peaceful and diplomatic means. On the other hand despite the affection we feel for the Argentine nation and its people, we are convinced that we cannot abandon our tradition as a country respectful of law in order to express solidarity, because of mere geographic or emotional circumstances, with an act of force like that on 2 April which, by the way, takes from the United Kingdom's action the nature of an unprovoked aggression. [sentence as heard]

Our country is not prepared, in solidarity with Argentina or with any other nation which places itself in similar circumstances, to enter into war with any nation or to apply any of the measures stipulated in the treaty for the aggressor which are not contemplated for the object of the aggression. We believe in the importance of the TIAR and precisely for that reason we abstained from voting for the convocation of the consultation organ to consider applying the treaty because we have the deep conviction that under the present circumstances and without causing damage to the United Kingdom, its application would simply serve to neutralize the power of the treaty's provisions and to weaken the system for collective defense when we truly find ourselves confronted by an extracontinental aggression.

In order not to tire this distinguished audience, I do not wish to analyze the uselessness that the implementation of any of the measures foreseen in the treaty would have in this case. In the end, surrounding the convocation of the consultation organ with so much suspense only serves to create great frustration among those who deluded themselves into thinking that measures of force would emerge here, which could promptly and reasonably end the conflict between these two nations. Throughout (?history) Argentina and the United Kingdom have maintained (?strong) ties of affection, as well as economic, commercial and cultural ties.

Mr President, I declare once and for all that Colombia's position is neutral. We are at the service of neither Argentina nor the United Kingdom but with the cause of peace, with which we have indissoluble commitments.

Finally, and in order to show that my country wishes to make some contribution within the framework which I have already described, I will now present the following draft resolution for your consideration, with the naive hope that reason rather than emotion might still exercise a greater persuasive power.

The resolution reads as follows:

The consultation organ, at its 20th meeting, considering:

That the controversy between the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with Malvinas Islands greatly endangers the continental peace and the harmony of the international community, resolves:

1. To vehemently urge both the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to achieve directly, either through the United Nations, the OAS, or any other form of mediation, the peaceful solution of the controversy over sovereignty over Malvinas Islands in the light of the policy of decolonization, which both the world organization and that of the American states have unreservedly welcomed.
2. At the same time, the consultation organ, in ratifying the desire for peace already expressed by the permanent council in accordance with Resolution 359 of 13 April, trusts that the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain will promptly and faithfully fulfill Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council.

Thank you very much, Mr President.

CSO: 3010/1470

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA IN FALKLAND ISSUE VOICED

Rodriguez Meets Cheysson

FL040200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] France's Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson today met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, who is paying an official visit to France. The meeting gave rise to a broad discussion and a cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks which took place at the French Foreign Ministry.

When asked by the press at the end of the meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez indicated that the nature of current relations between Cuba and France allowed them to examine with clarity and confidence the positions which the two countries uphold toward various international issues.

Rodriguez also said that agreement concerning certain significant problems could be reached between the two governments on the basis of their well-known positions toward these matters.

Asked about Cuba's attitude toward the Malvinas conflict, Rodriguez reaffirmed that Cuba has offered its support to the Argentine people. We are prepared to help Argentina along with the other Latin American nations, Rodriguez said. He stressed that these nations will decide the kind of help that should be given to Argentina.

As to the U.S. decision to support Great Britain, Rodriguez said that currently Latin America is very sensitive to the position of the United States. He added that Washington has initiated a hostile relationship with Latin American nations.

Asked whether the positions which Cuba and France have toward the Malvinas issue would be an unsurmountable obstacle in bilateral relations, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that there were no unsurmountable obstacles between the two parties, whether in connection with this matter or any other.

Minister Cheysson, who also attended the press conference, said that when President Fidel Castro appoints Vice President [as heard] Rodriguez to come to Paris in response to an invitation from the French president, it is not done just to discuss the Malvinas problem. What I mean, he said, is that

our relationship is not bound to a single episode, regardless of its significance. We have an in-depth relationship which allows us to exchange opinions concerning world problems in general, the French minister of external relations added.

He went on to say that Cuba has influence on and is present in many parts of the world and we the French believe that we have a certain degree of authority in other parts of the world.

Minister Cheysson stressed that the exchange of viewpoints between the two countries goes beyond any recent events, irrespective of their importance.

CDR's Voice Solidarity

FL031650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 May 82

[Text of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution statement on the events in the Malvinas Islands; undated]

[Text] The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] are closely watching events in the Malvinas Islands, Argentine territory which the British Government is attempting to usurp by gunboat force. This arrogant attitude, which violates the most elementary principles of international law, the UN Charter and Security Council Resolution 502, is causing the repudiation of our people.

To the surprise of Latin America and the world, England has, in the midst of the 20th century, dusted off the obsolete colonialist weapons with which the infamous queen of the seas usurped rights, swept away freedoms and tarnished its history with the blood of the innocent and the patriots of the many countries that it subjugated by force then. Hence, in the light of the British Government's announcement decreeing an absolute air and sea blockade around the Malvinas, the CDR masses voice their solidarity with the Argentine people in their defense of national and popular sovereignty over a territory that is legally theirs.

The CDR support the just decision of the brother people to assert their rights over a portion of their territory which for 150 years they peacefully claimed from England in the eyes of the world, exhausting all diplomatic recourse at the United Nations from the very moment the international organization was founded.

That is why, in formulating this statement as the reflection of the Cuban people's deepest feelings, the 5.4 million members of the CDR call for the continental solidarity of the Latin American peoples with Argentina, with that brother people who in the times of the first independence of America bequeathed to us a freedom fighter of the extraordinary stature of Jose de San Martin.

Once more we draw the attention of the peoples of America to the always traitorous and hostile policy of the imperialist Yankee government. In its mediator role it cannot disguise its plans to benefit the petty and colonialist interests of its great English ally at the cost of the legitimate rights of an American people.

Trade Unions Express Solidarity

FL031615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] In the name of 2.5 million members, the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and its 17 national trade unions have expressed their firmest and most resolute support for the Argentine people and workers in their just determination to exercise sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. They strongly condemn the British Government's aggressions aimed at reestablishing its anachronistic dominance over the territory.

This action, which runs counter to historic evolution, has the support of Yankee imperialism and flagrantly violates the most elementary principles of international laws, the UN Charter and the terms of the Security Council resolution on the issue, has brought about the repudiation of the world. The parties responsible for this arbitrariness now stand judged by the court of world opinion.

At this trying hour for the Argentine people, the CTC calls on all North [as heard] American and Caribbean peoples to voice the extent of their identification with the cause of the fatherland of San Martin.

CSO: 3010/1475

'OUR AMERICA' SCORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR UK

PA021840 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 May 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] If a detail were needed to confirm the essentially anti-Latin American character of U.S. policy it can be found in Washington's attitude toward the situation created by Great Britain regarding the Malvinas Islands.

The facts are eloquent and no publicity campaign or imperialist fallacy can deny it. We are before a [words indistinct] of a nation of our America, namely Argentina whose right to exert its sovereignty over the Malvinas is unquestionable.

For more than one century Argentina has demanded this right by all legal and peaceful means. At no time has Great Britain given evidence of [words indistinct].

With the prepotence and usual disregard for the people's rights, usually shown by colonialist and imperialist powers, Great Britain mocked the rights of the Argentine peoples and disregarded the norms of international law by maintaining its forcibly occupying part of Argentine territory.

How did the U.S. Government behave regarding this flagrant aggression against a nation of our America? Did it side with the attacked country and therefore place itself at the side of justice which it hypocritically claims to defend? No. On the contrary, it has unconditionally sided with the aggressor country and therefore at the side of injustice which in short has always been promoted, trafficked and protected by U.S. imperialists.

The Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty was created at the initiative of the United States for the alleged purpose of defending this part of the world against aggression from any extracontinental power. For many years the United States has tried to use this treaty against Cuba and other Latin American nations with the ridiculous excuse that the Soviet Union is allegedly interfering in Latin American matters. But, when there is an undeniable British attack on Argentina, the U.S. imperialists side with the attacker, openly disregarding the agreements of this system which they created and which commit them to do just the opposite.

According to them they created the OAS to maintain the unity of our nations and to defend our legitimate rights. They have used it mainly to maintain their domination as well as to threaten and attack the Latin American peoples which have refused to accept this criminal domination.

Today when Britain attacks Argentina, they mock the OAS agreements and the role they had hypocritically assigned to this organization.

We believe that after this repugnant attitude of the U.S. Government there can be no one who believes in the imperialists' hypocritical promises to defend the rights of peoples. We believe we again have proof of the accusations made by Cuba and other nations in our America regarding the true criminal intent of the United States in its anti-Latin American policy.

The U.S. decision on the Malvinas is another slap in the face [words indistinct] at all the nations in our America which they have plagued with injustices in the name of humanity. It is also a slap in the face of international law and organizations, all the peoples of the world and also on the memory of the U.S. founding fathers who [words indistinct] took up revolutionary weapons to expell the British colonialists, these same colonialists whom they shamelessly support [words indistinct] President Ronald Reagan.

CSO: 3010/1474

DELEGATION TO LAGOS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR

FL152240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the interparliamentary council meeting, which is taking place in Lagos, has submitted a draft resolution on the status of human rights in El Salvador.

The Cuban delegation, headed by Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly of the people's government, urged the parliamentarians to continue voicing their support for the proposals aimed at negotiated solutions to the Central American situation. The Cuban delegation also denounced the electoral farce which has taken place in El Salvador under the auspices of and the pressure from the United States. It also criticized the murders, disappearances, kidnappings and other violations of human rights and essential freedoms, which are being perpetrated every day by Salvadoran repressive forces.

The draft submitted by the Cuban delegation states that elections did not provide a solution to the dramatic economic, political and social situation of the Salvadoran people.

The draft also urges the establishment of a special five-member committee selected by the chairman of the 69th meeting of the world parliamentary union. This committee would be charged with examining the status of human rights in El Salvador.

CSO: 3010/1476

INTERVIEW WITH HONDURAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

PA010308 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Interview with Enrique Alvarenga, member of the Honduran Communist Party leadership, who attended the recently adjourned International Theoretical Conference in Havana by Radio Havana--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Daily reports are received here from Honduras that have to do with that nation's situation and with the Central American problems and the permanent U.S. intervention in the area. What is the situation in Honduras today?

[Answer] Honduras is one of the five Central American countries. It has common borders with Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua, three nations which at this time, through their various revolutionary stages, constitute the most important area for the advance of the revolutionary struggle in the Central American and Caribbean countries. All these processes, such as the triumphant revolution in Nicaragua, the popular revolutionary conflict in El Salvador and the armed struggle of the Guatemalan patriots, directly affects our country's political life, especially the more advanced sectors of our people, creating in them a new awareness and encouraging their militant spirit.

Naturally, just as these regional actions affect the unity and policy of the advanced forces of our countries, they also constitute points of analysis for the dominant imperialist classes who are deeply disturbed since their economic and political interests are being seriously threatened by this popular insurgency underway in the Central American and Caribbean area.

[Question] There are many reports indicating U.S. interest in establishing military bases in Honduras. What do you have to say on this?

[Answer] Yes, approximately 2 months ago, we learned through the U.S. press about the interest of the U.S. Government's Defense Department in installing military bases in our country. At first our Foreign Ministry and some civilian authorities denied this, but as the days passed, the truth became evident. Finally the press published specific reports revealing plans by the U.S. Government to invest \$21 million in the expansion of the air installations at the Panerola base in Comayagua Department, La Mesa, in

Cortez Department, and Golozn, in Atlantida Department, and the creation of naval logistic support base in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Although it has been said that the bases would only be used in the case of an emergency, the fact is that sooner or later, according to U.S. policy for the area, our country would be subjected to the ever growing presence of U.S. land, air and sea forces.

CSO: 3010/1475

JAMAICAN WPJ LEADER DISCUSSES AREA ISSUES

FL302129 Bridgetown CANA in English 2000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Havana, Cuba, April 30, (CANA)--Trevor Munroe, leader of the Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), has said here that the people of the Caribbean, Latin America and the United States should build an anti-interventionist movement.

Referring to Grenada and Nicaragua, Dr Munroe explained that the American people in the main were in support of a realistic policy and did not intimidate countries of the region.

Dr Munroe spoke of the need to build an anti-interventionist movement after chairing the closing session of theoretical conference; sponsored by the Communist Party of Cuba and "International" magazine on "particular and general characteristics of the revolutionary processes in Latin America and the Caribbean."

He told CANA that Jamaica was following an economic policy dictated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, a policy, he said, which was removing all regulations which could preserve any national integrity.

He said that all regulations had been removed in the interest of open penetration by international finance capital and the multinational corporations.

According to him, after a year and a half of the Seaga administration, discontent was growing among all the main social classes in Jamaica, except the very rich, and discontent was now being combined with fear.

The people will discover that sooner or later it is impossible to live and that they will need to resist and to remove this government, Dr Munroe said.

On the regional economic situation, the Jamaican politician criticized the Caribbean basin initiative, saying that the difference between that programme and the earlier carrot and stick policies of the U.S. was that now "it is mainly stick and hardly any carrot."

He denounced the military component of the CBI as a major element and said that in Jamaica there had been a 300 percent increase in U.S. military aid.

Dr Munroe said that the CBI plan was mainly "a club to beat the people of the Caribbean and Central America into subjection."

The WPJ leader said that the theoretical conference was important because almost 30 nations agreed on the need for the ordinary working people to be able to control the decisions that affect their daily lives.

He stressed too that during the meeting, numerous parties had indicated that for the people to have a better life and real rights and progress, it was necessary to have a social revolution.

Not by what the imperialists talk about--international terrorism and such propaganda and slander—but rather by a deep movement of the people themselves to break the repressive structures, he said.

CSO: 3020/111

VISITING SAHARAN PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

Talks Begin

FL010023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, and Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Revolution Command Council, presided over the beginning of official talks in Havana today. Our commander in chief conveyed to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic delegation, and Mohamed Abdelaziz in particular, the satisfaction of our people, party and government in having them in our country. Fidel reiterated to the illustrious guests the support and affection of all Cubans for the just struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front and the Revolution Command Council toward total independence.

The secretary general of the Polisario Front expressed appreciation for the welcome he received on his arrival in Cuba and the expressions of solidarity and affection toward his people.

The talks, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere befitting the friendly relations between our peoples, parties and governments, provided for a wide-ranging exchange of views and information concerning the work and struggle of the two peoples as well as important world issues.

Decoration Ceremony

FL011330 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frias on the occasion of ceremony held at Havana's Palace of the Revolution to decorate Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chief of state of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, on 30 April -- live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel, Dear Comrade Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, chief of state and chairman of the Saharan Revolutionary Command Council, dear brothers of the Saharan delegation, comrades all.

Regardless of the distance or the borders which may separate them, the revolutionary peoples seek each other out and merge in brotherhood. This is the way it has always been and it is more so in current times.

From the very moment the Polisario Front was founded and the Saharan people launched their long struggle for liberation, almost 10 years ago, the history of the relationship between our two countries has been the history of a constantly growing, strengthening and more militant friendship and solidarity.

Within this process we have now arrived at a specially significant instance: Your visit to Cuba, Dear Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz. It has brought our people joy and I am sure that it will mark the beginning of a higher stage for the unity of our two countries, for their mutual cooperation and common struggle against imperialism, for the national independence of all the oppressed peoples, for development and for peace.

Yesterday, you and your entourage had the opportunity of making contact with our working people and were able to ascertain their warm and friendly feelings of admiration and brotherhood toward yourself, your people and their just cause. Similar expressions of friendship and affection will meet you wherever you go in Cuba.

As a way of expressing this feeling of solidarity, admiration and affection, our Council of State has resolved to award to you, Comrade Abdelaziz, a high and much-valued decoration: The Playa Giron Order. By awarding this order, which epitomizes the historical victory of our people over the invasion carried out by mercenaries organized and armed by the yankee imperialists, the leadership of our party and government wants to pay to you the homage which you deserve for the honorable and outstanding role which you have played as the leader of a people in arms, who are setting for all mankind one of the most moving examples of stoicism, combat morale and love for national freedom and independence, ever to be seen in our world today.

In awarding this decoration we bear in mind that ever since your early youth you have been spending all your energy on serving your fatherland, that you were one of the founders of the Polisario Front, that you have had outstanding participation in leading the struggle against colonialism and the Moroccan occupants, that your comrades and people have found you to be the capable and strong leader who could be entrusted with the highest political and government post in your country.

I would also like to extend this most heartfelt homage to that unforgettable son of the Saharan people, Moustafa as-Sayyid and to recall at this point his profound thoughts when he said that the revolution in Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro has been unleashed because its people have a national identity, their own civilization, their own principles, their own values and their own organization. These people have a life of their own and they will survive despite the betrayals of colonialism and the aggressions of reactionary regimes and their maneuvers.

We would like to make this award extensive to all those who have been and are struggling for the sacred right of the Saharan people to self-determination and sovereignty, to all those who have sacrificed themselves throughout a history fraught with rebellion and heroism, to the glorious and victorious

soldiers of the Saharan popular liberation army who have written so many pages of bravery extraordinary feats over these years of struggle.

We are happy to welcome you on Cuban soil, Dear Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz at the very time when the Polisario Front and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic are attaining extraordinary and decisive victories both in the field of battle and at the very significant political, diplomatic and international fronts.

The liberation of 90 percent of the national territory through the arms of the patriots, and the recent and most significant agreement of the 38th conference of foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity, to admit the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into this organization and the recognition of the republic by 50 countries throughout the world, is evidence that nothing and no one will be able to stop the march of the Saharan people toward the total liberation of the fatherland, the expulsion of foreign occupants, and the establishment of a new, peaceful and fair lifestyle for all the residents of the country.

We are not unaware, of course, that the dangerous and tense international status quo has given rise to new risks and is a threat against the dedicated Saharan people. U.S. imperialism and some of its allies are doing as much as they can to stop revolutionary and liberating movements throughout the world. In northern Africa they are strengthening their alliance with the reactionary Moroccan regime, they seek to prop it up militarily and intend to take away from the Saharan people, their right to independence, to destroy their revolution and to turn the country over to Morocco, so that it can serve as a base for the deployment and intervention of the rapid deployment force which the U.S. Government has been organizing as part of its worldwide counterrevolutionary plans.

This is the time for all revolutionary and progressive peoples, for all the nations that have decided to follow the path of true freedom, justice and development, to strengthen as much as possible their unity and solidarity. This is an indispensable requirement to deal with and defeat the machinations of our common enemies.

Deeply convinced of this, we view your visit to us as having the most extraordinary significance. Our fatherland has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of Playa Giron victory. That heroic feat has gone down into the history of Cuban revolution as a symbol of the fighting spirit of our people, as proof of the courage of the internationalists and as evidence that in our times no nation, irrespective of its size and the disadvantages it may have, can be quashed by the oppressors as long as its people are united, as long as they have arms, as long as they have capable leadership and are convinced that their cause is just.

When we recall that victory, we see it as an example of anti-imperialism and patriotism which so fraternally entwine our peoples.

Dear Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, allow comrade Fidel Castro, commander in chief of our people and author of the Playa Giron victory, pin on your chest the medal of this order through which Cuba, as a whole, wishes to convey to you its most fraternal and exalted feelings of brotherhood and solidarity. Thank you.

Isle of Youth Arrival

FL031935 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 82

[Direct relay from the Isle of Youth by Clara Alvarez]

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, chief of state and president of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic arrived this morning in the Isle of Youth for a tour of this municipal district.

Upon his arrival at the Nueva Gerona airport, the distinguished guest, who came accompanied by Jorge Risquet, Politburo member, and by Jesus Montane Oropesa, Politburo alternate member and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, was received by Rolando Blanco, second communist party of Cuba party secretary in the Isle of Youth and by other party and government officials.

The delegation headed by Mohamed Abdelaziz toured the Presidio Modelo Revolutionary Museum where Fidel and his comrades of the Moncada barracks were held, and also rode through several main streets of Nueva Gerona where crowds expressed to him their warmest solidarity toward the Saharan people.

The delegation also visited ceramic plants and industrial development zones in this district. Later on the visitors will go to the (Evangeline Cossio) basic secondary farm school where 210 Saharan youths are studying.

CSO: 3010/1474

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

FL040003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2113 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tirso Saenz, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, said in New Delhi today that the adoption of cooperative measures among the underdeveloped nations will contribute toward keeping the peace and promoting progress for those nations. In a speech to the Group of 77 Conference for chiefs of science and technology which began yesterday in India, Tirso Saenz condemned the capitalist powers for refusing to exchange technology and for supporting transnational companies which promote exploitation.

Saenz supported the conference recommendations to form special groups in order to identify common problems. In his address to the meeting attended by representatives from 47 countries, Tirso Saenz denounced the increase in the price of energy and manufactured goods.

The Cuban delegate said that the underdeveloped countries should keep in mind the need for financial resources in order to develop their economies. In order to forge a real cooperation process, he added, it will be necessary to find a way to channel our nations' financial and natural resources bases on solidarity and equality.

Other delegations who delivered speeches today were those of Venezuela, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Philippines, Tunis, Kenya, Laos, Nepal, Yugoslavia, India, Nigeria and Romania, among others. Today the meeting ended discussions regarding the establishment of a system to compile information and technology for underdeveloped countries.

CSO: 3010/1475

HAVANA TV INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE MILITARY ATTACHE

FL301745 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1325 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Col (Lin Suang Il), air force, navy and military attache at the Vietnamese Embassy in Cuba is interviewed at Havana television studio 15 by an unidentified member of the studio staff. Colonel Lin answers in Vietnamese with simultaneous Spanish translation. Translator is off camera. -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Today marks the seventh anniversary of South Vietnam's liberation, can you tell us the significance of the date and its relationship to present times?

[Answer] (?On this date) the people of Vietnam achieved the final and definite victory over the yankee imperialists and its puppets.

At this time, no matter how small a country, how small its population or how underdeveloped its economy may be, if its people remain united and decisive, if they follow a just revolutionary policy, if they know how to apply creatively the Leninist-Marxist principles regarding popular uprisings and [word indistinct] according to their own convictions, and if they enjoy the assistance from the socialist camp and from the progressive sectors of mankind, then they are perfectly capable of (?defending themselves) against aggressors several times more powerful, including the ring leaders of imperialism, the yankees.

The victories achieved by the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the last 7 years, have confirmed the certainty of the aforementioned truth. We are certain that all imperialists and reactionary forces will inevitably suffer more defeats and failures in their maneuvers and aggressions against the peoples. The world's revolutionary and national liberation movements will surely wear the crown of the final victory by the peoples struggling for their independence and liberty.

We are also convinced that in the face of yankee imperialists maneuvers and threats of aggression, the Cuban people will be victorious. If they dare to invade Cuba, they will suffer a more humiliating defeat than they did in Giron in 1961. The Vietnamese people have been and continue to stand on the side of these heroic people, as much in the building of socialism, as in defense of the Cuban socialist fatherland. Thank you very much.

[Interviewer] Thank you for your visit to Revista de La Manana.

CSO: 3010/1474

BRIEFS

MIRET IN CAMAGUEY--Cuba's Communist Party Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has toured the construction site of the Medical Sciences Institute of Higher Education in Camaguey. Upon arrival, he was briefed on the educational center's characteristics by Dr Alberto Hattim, rector of the institute. The construction workers at the site also chatted with the party leader and explained some aspects of the project. The builders are determined to complete by July two of the specialized classrooms as well as other areas of the project which would make the registration of more students possible--some 320 students in medicine and 30 in dentistry. Currently, this center has a registration of 1,130 students, among them 24 foreigners. Subsequently, Miret visited Camaguey's provincial maternity hospital whose wards he toured. Dr Rene Ruiz, director of the province's health sector, briefed him on the hospital's operations. [Text] [FL041902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 May 82 FL]

VALDES DECORATED BY SOVIETS--The Soviet Union's Order of the Red Banner was awarded last night to commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of interior, during a ceremony held at the Soviet Embassy attended by commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party's central committee. Red Banner is one of the highest military orders awarded by the sister nation to fighters who have distinguished themselves in defense and security. It was established in the early years of Soviet power. Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, spoke at the ceremony and said that the Soviet leadership values the loyalty to the cause of Soviet-Cuban friendship demonstrated by Ramiro Valdes during all these years. He also extolled the qualities of the Cuban leader from the Moncada assault and the Sierra Maestra to the triumph of the revolution and the building of the new society. In his response, Ramiro Valdes said that he was infinitely moved by the decoration and accepted it in the name of all the comrades who fell in the course of these beautiful years of struggle and victory. [Text] [FL051228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 May 82]

INDIAN DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT--The deputy minister of foreign relations of India, (S. H. Singh Tepeksvenivasan), counselor at the United Nations, is visiting Cuba for talks on the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau. The delegation held two rounds of official talks with the Cuban side led by Jose R. Viera, first vice minister of foreign relations. Lazaro Mora and Ana M. Gonzalez, directors for nonaligned affairs

and Asia at the Cuban Foreign Ministry, respectively. Vino Kumar Chand Narain Khana, India's ambassador to Cuba, is also a member of the Indian delegation. [Text] [FL051734 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 82]

SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA REITERATED--Cuban Ambassador Emilio Aragonés Navarro has reiterated our government and people's solidarity with Argentina in its struggle for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The Cuban diplomat was received at the Argentine Foreign Ministry by De La Vega, chief of the Central American and Caribbean department, who gave him a memorandum. Questioned by reporters, Aragonés pointed out that the position of the Cuban Government is clear and final and that, in his opinion, all Latin Americans should, at this time, be fighting on the side of the Argentines in the Malvinas [conflict]. In his statements to the Buenos Aires media, the Cuban ambassador repeated that the cause of the Argentine people is the cause of Latin America and therefore, Cuba's. [Text] [FL052240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 5 May 82]

RODRIGUEZ TO BUDAPEST--Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers today arrived in Budapest, Hungary. The Cuban leader was met at the airport by Istvan Varga, deputy director of the department of international relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and other leaders. Also present was Cuba's ambassador in Hungary Jose A. Tabares. [Text] [FL070155 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 May 82]

ANTI-U.S. MANEUVERS DEMONSTRATIONS--The United States began two large-scale war maneuvers Monday with aggressive and intimidatory aims, as clearly stated by the people in charge of the maneuvers. The maneuvers are being held in Caribbean waters near Cuba and the Mediterranean Sea near Libya. The Caribbean maneuvers are called Ocean Venture 82 and include a naval fleet, fighter planes and landing forces. Thousands of workers demonstrated in Guantanamo on Monday against these interventionist Yankee rehearsals which include the landing of Marines in the naval base in Caimanera, a base which the United States keeps there illegally and against the will of the Cuban nation. The pretext for the landing maneuver is a presumed attack on the aggressive air-navy enclave. Several demonstrations have taken place in Guantanamo Province in which workers marched with signs that called for the United States to get out of Guantanamo. Meanwhile, the Greek Government flatly refused to allow the use of its territorial waters and air space for NATO maneuvers called Distant Drum 82, in which ships, airplanes and troops from Turkey, Italy, United States and Great Britain are taking part. [Text] [FL041222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 82]

U.S. SUGAR POLICIES SCORED--The Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries--GEPLACEA--has energetically condemned U.S. protectionist policies against the import of sugar and the boycott imposed on Argentina by the European Economic Community. The latter measure, which is related to the conflict over the Malvinas, represents a violation of the norms and practices of international law and sets a dangerous precedent for future economic relations among countries, the GEPLACEA meeting's final document states. In its 16th meeting recently concluded in Managua, Nicaragua, GEPLACEA examined today's low prices of the sugar in the international market and

it was agreed that this is due to surpluses existing in the EC, Yankee protectionism and unreal estimates released by sugar brokers on the over-production of the product in the world. [Text] [FL301129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR--GDR and Cuban representatives have signed an agreement in Berlin regarding the exchange of publishing experts. The agreement provides for exchange of information, attendance at international meetings and joint planning. [Text] [FL032035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1859 GMT 3 May 82]

MALMIERCA MEETS WEST SAHARAN MINISTER--Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, has held talks in Havana with Salem Ould Salek, minister of information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. The talks, which took place in the fraternal atmosphere that characterizes Cuban-Saharan relations, dealt with international issues and the development of bilateral relations. Some of the international issues discussed were the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, the acute dangers threatening world peace, and imperialist provocations and aggressions. The ministers also highlighted the importance of the SDAR's membership in the Organization of African Unity. [Text] [FL051046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1032 GMT 5 May 82]

ANGOLAN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES--Angola's Education Ministry delegation, headed by Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira, has visited the main offices of the Cuban Education Ministry, where it was received by Minister Jose R. Fernandez. The member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee said he hoped this meeting will contribute to further deepening the fraternal relations between the peoples of Angola and Cuba. The Angolan delegation, which is visiting our country in response to an official invitation, will remain 10 days in Cuba to hold talks and exchange experiences with Cuban officials. [Text] [FL291356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 82]

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS SCORED--Cuba has asserted at the United Nations that the cases of Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador are some of the examples of human rights violations in Latin America. Cuban delegate (Diana Carmelate), speaking to the UN Economic and Social Council which is debating the topic of human rights, pointed out that in those three Latin American countries tens of thousands of persons have been tortured and assassinated in the last few years. [Text] [FL011300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 May 82]

CSO: 3010/1474

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CUBA--Havana, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX)--It was announced here today that Mexico-Cuba trade is expected to increase to \$200 million (92 billion Mexican pesos) this year, heavily favoring Cuba. The trade section of the Mexican Embassy in Havana said that Mexico purchased Cuban products for \$190 million in 1981 and sold \$25 million to Cuba, for a total trade figure of \$215 million, the largest between the two countries. The embassy added that Mexican purchases from Cuba registered a sharp increase beginning in 1981 with large purchases of sugar (80 percent of the total amount) which are expected to continue this year and the next. In addition to sugar, Mexico is the main client--200 tons a year--of the cement Cuba exports in the region. Other Mexican purchases at present include nickel, chromium, rum, plantains and about 50 more products in smaller quantities. Up to 1979, Mexico-Cuba trade amounted to some \$25 million a year, basically in agricultural products exported to Havana, the trade section concluded. [Text] [FL241652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1641 GMT 24 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1471

SURVEY OF POLITICAL SCENE PRESENTED

Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13, 14 Apr 82

[13 Apr 82 p 6A]

[Part one of a two-part item by Baltazar Arquimedes Sanchez: "Identification of the Political Parties"]

[Text] The political winds are already being felt in Panama and are causing upheaval within the parties as regards their future positions and the perspectives that those positions imply. Proof of this is that the famous Nationalist Opposition Front, FRENO, dissolved to allow each party to register separately. This occurred as a result of the unilateral decision of the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties to register, thereby failing to comply with one of the basic agreements that united the parties. The objective of the agreement was to give the impression internationally that there was no pluralism in the elections and thereby reaffirm nonrecognition of the de facto government that had emerged from a military coup. Even the famous and popular Panamenist Party that had steadfastly maintained its firm refusal to register to avoid recognizing the government's legal authority or to avoid giving the government the chance to have a field day with the presentation of the party's application, today finds its original structure and its historical links to Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid threatened by the irresponsible attitude of a group of young party members. They are undermining the authenticity of the party in the clearest and most cynical manner imaginable and are supported in their audacity by the government and the G-2, for whom they are pawns.

It should be noted that one of those who identifies himself as a Panamenist and leader of the new party that has proceeded to register itself without the authorization of Dr Arias, the party leader, was a republican who now claims that he has always been a Panamenist. We are referring to the infamous comedian Alonso "Bucho" Pinzon.

The registration of this party, carried out by this gentlemen and Gaspar Suarez, was denounced by the Popular Action Party based on charges that 7,200 signatures were fake. The electoral tribunal heard this charge and issued a ruling that was in turn appealed by Pinzon and Suarez.

Dr Arias had no choice but to take action and present the party's application for the registration in view of the legal confusion taking place within the supreme court of justice. He thus put aside the former reasoning that had led to the establishment of the famous FRENO, with each of its member parties being left to defend itself in the face of the real fact that there is a de facto government disguised as a democracy. Even if it is a wolf in sheep's clothing, it exists and governs, although the primary decisions originate within the national guard.

So far, the following parties have registered:

The Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD. This is the government party that has the unconditional and firm support of the national guard. It is the party that cooperated with the military dictatorship and that persecuted all those who wished to exercise the rights conferred by the national constitution; that is, the rights of freedom of expression and of assembly, and the right to disagree with the abuses and persecution carried out by the national guard and the PRD. Some people disappeared under that regime. Others were exiled and others had to flee to avoid being murdered, abused, tortured and jailed.

Political and economic persecution was common. This is a party made up of unscrupulous persons who are capable of any political treason on the basis of any deal. In other words, they are untrustworthy, as they have demonstrated in the past.

Now, they want to give a different image and are greatly desirous of demonstrating to the local and international public their good and democratic intentions by permitting political pluralism and the existence of different ideological tendencies, baptizing what took place earlier as a revolution through which a "process" is being carried out. At no time have they admitted their errors or the arbitrary actions committed, the violations of human rights, the political persecution, the economic squandering, the lack of planning in the handling of public affairs, the failures of state projects, robberies of the treasury, the new moneyed class, the prevailing nepotism, the country's domestic and foreign debt that surpasses the fabulous, astronomical figure of \$5 billion, the imbalance of the nation's economy, administrative corruption, the large number of sinecures, the existing high unemployment rate and so many other things that today they cynically justify with the name "process."

Since they know that if the opposition unites they will be lost, they are making efforts to launch Colonel Paredes (who was involved in all those affairs of the "process") for president, portraying him as a tame sheep, as if the people could be fooled as they used to be in the past. Apparently, they have been successful in getting at least some parties to flirt with them, forgetting the past and what is represented by this new caste that no one can trust.

The Liberal Party, PL. The traditional descendant of our Colombian heritage, this party presents itself as an opposition party, but its present leadership,

comprised of shrewd young politicians, is capable of making any last-minute change to take advantage of the political circumstances of the moment. It is evasive and independent in the opposition, as if it were always waiting for the opportune moment to join up with the highest bidder. It is not to be trusted as is evidenced by the law which, through Targidio Bernal, it recently presented in conjunction with the representatives of the PRD, a law that the National Legislation Council has just approved and that affects all the other recognized opposition parties. Perhaps this was the engagement for an upcoming marriage between these parties. The intention is to prevent the registration of more opposition parties.

This law affects the registration process of parties that are in the process of being formed. It hinders their registration. This is a dangerous and untrustworthy party.

It is considered a dangerous and slippery party.

Christian Democratic Party, PDC party of alternatives. The PDC is made up of young people with definite ideals and without political experience in the country. It presents itself as a true solution and its leaders, most of them professionals of prestige, have no political background to identify them as traditionalists. They are honest but strongly influenced by their party's international decisions. An example of this is the fact that the PDC was the first party to break the agreement of "no registration" with FRENO. Although they announced it and had it approved locally, the decisive influence came from abroad.

The PDC is definitely an opposition party and is identified as center right. It is a party of great potential for the future.

Peoples Action Party, PAPO truly a party of contrasts. It is considered center left, although not all its members are so oriented and they are not concerned over the line the party may choose. They accept it based on the principle that the PAPO is really a party of intellectuals. One of its weaknesses is supposed to be the lack of key figures in its ranks. It is considered a party with too many chiefs and not enough indians.

It is made up of some members of the noted patriotic front, liberals, socialists, independents and, above all, many professionals and university graduates.

Its members are great speakers and some of them have been in opposition to all governments.

Its figures are rebel politicians of great experience and untarnished reputation.

It is definitely an opposition party and perhaps the government's most aggressive opponent. Some of its members were even exiled by the dictatorial regime.

It could become a party of great promise because it has good leaders.

PDP, People's Party. Mostly communists known to support the government.

Its leadership is made up of some professionals and obsolete communists of bourgeois tendencies, whose primary objective is to register as a party in exchange for its support of the government.

It is the party that registered more members in Panama (the province) after the PRD. The other parties, however, which registered after it, confess having met with no supporter of the People's Party.

They registered 25,000 in the province of Panama and 5,000 in the rest of the country.

Some sectors ask how they did it. Strange, isn't it?

FRAMPO, Popular Broad Front. In past elections, it was turned into a narrow front. It has a great leader, who is Dr Renato Pereira, a young man with great potential who was once a university leader.

Some people think he would gain more support were he in an opposition party or as an opposition party. This party is considered a satellite of the PRD.

Presently FRAMPO is in crisis because its leaders are engaged in a struggle for the party's leadership.

Excluding Dr Pereira, there is not much to say about the other party leaders.

It is considered of the center left.

MOLIRENA, Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement. Primarily made up of splinters of the Liberal Party, and the former Republican and Third Nationalist Party. Members of the former National Liberation Movement, National Patriotic Coalition, and Democratic Action Parties, have joined this movement, in addition to members of other parties of the past.

After the PRD, it is considered the party with the strongest economic support. It is made up by figures of much political experience and is perhaps the only opposition party with key figures in each province, which it confirmed in its recent registration, having been the party that most rapidly registered the required number of members, with balanced figures by province. It took only two weeks and four days, and it will continue to register supporters until the last minute.

It has the best political organization of the opposition, absolute control of its affiliates and a strict registration of its members.

It is expected to be the strongest political group of the opposition after the Panamenista Party.

Although most of its leaders are persons of ample political experience, the party is considered in general terms a group of honest and decidedly opposition elements. Some of its figures were also exiled, perhaps the largest number, by the government.

At the present, it is engaged in developing a working plan for the coming elections which certainly will make it a solid party, a party of great political drive.

It has leaders at all levels, all of whom are fully convinced of the needs for a great opposition union in order to unite all ideological currents. They are willing to work hard to achieve this.

It has development programs for the formation of young leaders and a plan for political training for the various communities and already is drafting the foundations of a government program.

It is a party of great potential and with a great future if it keeps the leaders now in its ranks.

It is definitely a rightwing party.

PP, the Panamenista Party. Presently it is engaged in a legal action for its ownership. Alfonso Pinzon and Gaspar Suarez on one side and Dr Arnulfo Arias on the other. Pinzon and Suarez are accused of being "usurpers and traitors," the others are accused of belonging to the "gang."

The fact is that historically its creator and legal owner has always been Dr Arnulfo Arias, indisputable leader, not only of the Panamenista Party, but of the Panamanian people. Besides, it is a known fact that Pinzon and Suarez are pawns of the G-2.

[14 Apr 82 p 6A]

[Party II of Baltazar Arquimedes Sanchez' article: "Identification of Political Parties"]

[Text] This party [the Panamenista Party], the largest and strongest in the opposition, is criticized for being a one-man party. Its present leaders, however, old supporters of Dr Arias and a good number of driving young men, consider the party prepared for the eventual disappearance of Dr Arias from the political scene and are confident they can hold together the huge mass of supporters. Although not everyone shares that idea, the party will continue strong in the early years. It is considered to be a party with little capacity for decision with only one man as boss. Its young figures are quite promising, but as long as Dr Arias exists, they have little chance to stand out.

It is considered a party of the extreme rightwing, although its supporters and leaders claim to be of the right center.

PNP, Nationalist People Party: this party is still in the process of registration. We consider that with a great effort, it may reach the 30,00 mark by next year. It has the same defect as the Panamenista Party, with the difference that Dr Arias is a popular leader, while Olimpo Saez has not yet proven to be one.

A party of one man, without a leadership body. Its leaders are mostly university youths, lacking political experience and, due to their nationalistic ideological formation, constituting an independent opposition incapable of negotiating with other parties. It is a party without a future, although we consider that Olimpo may succeed politically in other parties or in union with the opposition, in negotiating his candidacy. It is considered a party of the center.

One of the things for which Olimpo is criticized by his university colleagues is the fact that after 10 years in the school of law, he has only advanced to third year in that school. The party is also criticized for its leaders' lack of political grounding, as they constantly attack the other opposition parties more than the government itself, which is very common among inexperienced young men who want to show they are the opposition elite, although the majority disagrees with them. Their provocative attitude is evidence of their lack of maturity: claiming themselves as the only puritans; forgetting they must reserve their energies to fight the common enemy, not those who, although not sharing the same ideologies, do share the same position in opposition to the government. It would be wise if Olimpo tried to slow down these wild-running youths, who are not doing him any good.

PRC, Conservative Republican Party: recently [as published] merged. This is a rightwing party.

Its main figure from the Republican Party, Lorenzo Romagoza, withdrew the party from the registration process. The tribunal, however, declared Romagoza's attitude null, which may bring about the merging of the republic and conservative parties, as we said earlier.

The Republican Party will probably end up in the hands of Engr Jose Dominador Bazan, an old politician of the Atlantic sector, and the Conservative Party will be headed by businessman Carlos Eleta Almaran.

If both parties actually merge, they will probably be registered in a short time.

It is rumored that this will be a questionable opposition party.

It is linked to the government, particularly to Colonel Paredes.

In fact, it is considered a party to promote the nomination of the colonel within the opposition group.

It is not considered much of a political force.

PST, Workers Socialist Party: extreme leftist leanings.

Definitely a party of the opposition, but opposition to everyone, including the opposition. It is opposed to everything, including the workers. We consider its registration doubtful unless it reaches some agreement with the government.

This has been, in synthesis, the general opinion collected from political circles of the various parties, with our own conclusions on an objective, sincere, satisfactory analysis favorable to some parties and unfortunately painful to others--either because they don't accept what they are or because they do not like to be told the truth.

My intention was purely informative, and I stick to the facts.

CSO: 3010/1472

CHARGES OF CANAL TREATY NONFULFILLMENT

PA261636 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Apr 82 pp 1-A, 2-B

[Text] Officials of the Panama Canal Commission refuse to acknowledge that a new situation has been established with the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, in which Panamanian participation should increase and U.S. participation decrease.

This is what we understand from a note that Tomas Paredes, member of the Panama Canal Commission board of directors, has sent to Denn's P. McAuliffe, Panama Canal Commission administrator.

Paredes is protesting because there has not been complete compliance with the objectives agreed upon in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty, even if textually it establishes a preferential employment policy for Panamanians.

Paredes also complains that there are no Panamanians working in the office in Washington of the secretary of the Panama Canal Commission board of directors. He says that a North American was recently hired to fill in a vacancy, although a qualified Panamanian had asked for the job.

Another irregularity revealed by Paredes is the recent hiring of two U.S. citizens in the United States to fill in two vacancies at the commission's legal advisory office. There is only one Panamanian working in this office and he holds a low grade position, Paredes adds.

"There is a position for an economist in the commission's executive planning office. Several Panamanians have filed petitions for the job, but we have learned that they will not be taken into consideration and instead the job will be offered to someone in the United States," Paredes said.

Their excuse is that the Panamanians who have requested the job do not have any experience in the field of world maritime transportation economics. This is absolutely unacceptable, Paredes pointed out.

Besides, the canal administration cannot disregard a section in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty which says that "the United States will open training programs for Panamanian workers and apprentices to increase the number of qualified Panamanians to take over the vacancies that come up in the Panama Canal Commission."

We must not overlook the fact that many qualified Panamanian economists have lost interest in the position which is being offered with a discriminatory base salary, as "base salary for the Panama area."

In view of this, we are going to demand, as Panamanian members of the board of directors, the right to examine the job petitions submitted by Panamanians, which should not depend exclusively on the evaluation of some commission officials," Paredes says in his note.

CSO: 3010/1472

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION BACKS ARGENTINA

PA300019 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Apr 82 pp B-1, A-10

[Unnumbered and undated resolution issued by the National Legislative Council]

[Text] Whereas:

The Government of the Republic of Argentina has decided to fully exercise its sovereign rights over the Malvinas archipelago;

The decision of the Argentine Government is aimed at putting an end to an extracontinental colonialist presence that opposes the cherished inter-American principles which have been the reason of the struggle of the countries of our continent;

The unchanging position of the Republic of Panama has been that of full support for the Argentine claim over a territory that belongs to it legally and morally;

It is opportune to recall that in view of the commitments acquired in the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty: "An armed attack by any state against an American state will be considered an attack against all American states and thus each one of the signatory parties is bound to help face the attack exercising the inalienable right of individual or collective legitimate defense recognized in Article 51 of the UN Charter;"

The peoples of Panama and Argentina are linked by historical, cultural and spiritual ties.

It resolves:

1. To express solidarity with the Argentine people and government in this crucial moment of their history.
2. To vigorously protest over the presence of extracontinental naval forces in the American continent and over an armed attack against an American state which will result in a serious disturbance of peace in the region.
3. To express its hope that a solution to the conflict be found through peaceful means including in the first place, the immediate withdrawal of the British forces that are threatening Argentina's peace and security today.

To be released and published.

CSO: 3010/1472

COLUMNIST HAILS NATIONAL GUARD PROMOTION POLICY

PA280246 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Apr 82 p 6AA

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "The Escalator"]

[Text] Slowly but surely, the country is throwing off its status of a mere village to take on postures that are consonant with the prominent role that it should play at this moment in history at which peoples are choosing paths of sovereignty, progress and social justice.

Proof of this is the decision of the country's leaders to open up the top ranks of the national guard and create new spaces for colonels in order to give due authority to positions that deserve to have authority commensurate with their responsibilities and the objectives of their military mission.

However, more than a very justified promotion for devoted public servants, the new national guard policy has singular connotations because it makes the promotion system more dynamic by enriching the principle of fair distribution, a principle that is necessary to stabilize internal mechanisms and to give hope to guardsmen, NCO's and officers who have waited long years with patience, loyalty and very professional maturity for an opportunity for promotion, for economic improvement and for raising their personal prestige.

The response that the national guard is extending to these soldiers is the logical response to their respect for the institution's values, their personal efforts to excel professionally, their loyalty and discipline maintained with faith in the spirit of the institution.

The Panamanian people must understand that, more than the appointment of colonels, the guard is actually putting a promotional escalator into regular operation; that is it is implementing the tried and true formula of timely renewal in order to invigorate the organization by way of a life-giving treatment, a miraculous blood transfusion to keep the institution at top strength.

That is why the measure has reestablished a system of justice and is setting moral standards that will have an influence on the country's general life, because the aphorism that renewal is life must be fulfilled. Implementation of the policy of the top military ranks is taking place precisely in the most

sensitive sectors of the armed forces institution. The policy was conceived on the basis of the accumulated wisdom of those in human culture, who, in exercising power and stability, have devised norms of prudence, good judgment and good sense.

Thus our military corps is continuing to follow the directives issued by its legendary commander, Omar Torrijos Herrera, who in his emphatic statements of doctrine emphasized the importance of the promotion roster as a basic factor for the internal and functional stability of the country's armed institution, which is the nervous system of the revolutionary process and its maximum guarantee of institutional continuity.

CSO: 3010/1472

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS--Their excellencies Ryoza Mogi and Ivan Dobud Urqueta, new ambassadors from Japan and Chile respectively, presented their credentials to President Aristides Royo at the yellow room of the presidential palace on Thursday, 15 April. [PA290648 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Apr 82 p 15 PA]

NO TROOPS TO ARGENTINA--Panama City, 27 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Panama will not send troops to Argentina, Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the national guard, said today. Paredes was answering a question concerning possible Panamanian intervention in the event that Argentina obtains the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to defend itself from Great Britain in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. "We have the exact number of troops we need for our people and not [enough] to fight in other areas and conflicts," General Paredes explained. However, Panama supports Argentina's claims over the Malvinas Islands. [Text] [PA271859 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 27 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1472

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

May 25, 1982